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tion with corporations, and the best treatise on the subject, considered with reference to the very limited and rather superficial purpose which it is designed to serve.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. C. Stuart Patterson. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1904. pp. xli, 347.

This is an enlarged and improved edition of the author's well known work entitled "Federal Restraints on State Action," published in 1888. As indicated by the new title, it covers the rights and powers of the Federal and State jurisdictions wherever they come in contact with each other. Large portions of the earlier book have been re-written, and new matter has been added so as to bring it down to date. It has also been improved by introducing descriptive headings to the paragraphs, and by omitting from the text many titles of cases, which now appear almost exclusively in the foot-notes.

A comparison of the two editions is instructive, showing as it does those parts of our system which have remained comparatively stationary, and those which have changed during the last sixteen years. Thus we find the chapters on "The Implied Powers," "The Impairment of the Obligation of Contract," "Ex Post Facto Laws and Bills of Attainder," "The Prohibition of State Bills of Credit," "State Compacts," and "Fugitives from Justice," practically unchanged.

The chapter on "Taxation" receives several important additions, including a discussion of the question of duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico, and of the attempted income tax legislation of 1894.

The Chapter on "The Regulation of Commerce" has been to a large extent re-written, as would be expected in view of the immense development of inland commerce, and of the problem of "regulating" it, during the last sixteen years. One new section, nearly twenty pages in length, discusses "The Anti-Trust Law". This section and the one just before it on "Transportation" bring out well the author's powers of analysis and clear statement. They are distinctly helpful to our understanding of the vastly important and complicated matters with which they deal.

One important chapter remains to be noticed, that on "The Judicial Power." This also has been re-written and considerably enlarged. It is a clear and sufficiently complete presentation of the theory and structure of the Federal Judicial System, and of the jurisdiction of State courts, so far as that is affected by the Federal supremacy.

The author's purpose as stated in the preface to the first edition "is to show by a classification and an analysis of the judgments of the Supreme Court of the United States, what the relations of the United States and the States are under the Constitution, as judicially construed by the court of last resort." The book accordingly consists largely of loosely connected sentences containing the gist of many court decisions, thus presenting a compendium of what the highest authority has said on the subject in hand.

But the author has not restricted himself to this rather mechanical but useful work. Many pages scattered through the book present in

vigorous language his own views on important topics. The following are specimens of his crisp characterizations, which indicate his attitude toward questions of the day. "In the view of the court, Porto Rico is at one and the same time 'foreign' in order to justify the collection at ports of the United States of duties upon imports from Porto Rico, and 'domestic' in order to justify the collection at Porto Rico of duties upon exports from the United States." (p. 29). "It (the income tax law of 1884) was an example of all that a tax law ought not to be." (p. 34). "If the framers of the Constitution had ever imagined that the power of regulating commerce would be expanded as it has been by judicial construction, no such power would have been vested in Congress." (p. 62). "Under the constitution there is no warrant for paternalism in congressional legislation." (p. 118). "Our perils are now those of governmental consolidation, and not those of dissolution." (p. 119).

Would that we might heed the wholesome warning in those last words!

REVIEWS TO FOLLOW :

ANNOTATED INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT AND FEDERAL ANTI-TRUST LAW. William L. Snyder. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co. 1904. pp. xxiii, 380.

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FRENCH LAW OF EVIDENCE. O. E. Bodington. London: Stevens & Sons. 1904. pp. viii, 199.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT WITH AMENDMENTS. J. M. Gould. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1904. pp. xvi, 288.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS. H. H. Ingersoll. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1904. pp. xvii, 738.

A TREATISE ON SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. Alfred G. Reeves. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1904. pp. lxxv, 913.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. Fifth Edition. Revised and enlarged. Henry Flanders. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1904. pp. xii, 326.

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AN OUTLINE OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. G. A. Ingalls. Albany: Matthew Bender. 1904. pp. 79.

CASES ON BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. E. C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1904. pp. xiii, 742.

OUTLINES OF THE LAW OF BAILMENTS AND CARRIERS. E. C. Goddard. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1904. pp. xiv, 250.

LABOR LAWS AND DECISIONS. J. A. Cipperly. Albany: Banks & Company. 1904. pp. vii, 143.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF WILLS. John R. Rood. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1904. pp. lxvi, 635.